

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY R. F. ROBERTS.

No. 15.

BALTIMORE, MD. AUGUST 11, 1835.

Vol. II

THIS publication is the successor of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1835.

THE CROPS—We have room but for a passing remark or two. On examining our weekly pile of paragraphs on the subject of the grain and grass crops, with a few exceptions of some particular districts, we come to the opinion that very fair average crops have been obtained. In many instances the wheat has been unusually productive, and in all cases, whether the crop has been a large or scanty one, the grain itself has been bold, and heavy. In our own immediate vicinity the grass of all kinds have been more productive than we ever recollect to have seen it. On the farm of R. B. Spalding, at Greenwood, we were shewn a few days since a rick of timothy of most exquisite flavor and colour, which we should think would weigh 18 tons, all of which, with the exception of about two tons, we were assured by that gentleman, had been cut from a lot which we were also shewn, and which we think does not exceed four acres. Of the state of the culture of his Greenwood farm we shall speak again when we have more room.

To the eastward and northward of us, the grass crops, we regret to perceive, have not been so favorable, but we trust the second crop will make up for the deficiencies of the first.

The wheat crop in St. Mary's county of this state, has been a "disastrous failure," to use the words of our esteemed correspondent "Silenus." This is the more to be deplored as the crops of wheat in that county for some years have been of a similar character. May not these successive failures in this particular crop, arise from the want of lime in the soil, and if so, should not the marl beds be put into active requisition? Marl and clover, or lime and clover, are the "sovereigns" things on earth to restore healthful vigor to lands laboring under debility.

The communication of our correspondent Silenus upon the agriculture of St. Mary's county,

is worthy of every consideration, and we only regret that motives of delicacy prevented its honored writer from permitting us to attach his name to it. In such communications, proposing as it does to change the entire agricultural system of a whole county, it would always be best, if it could be done, to give to the views of a writer, that moral force which ever attends the worthy. We are happy to find by the tenor of *Silenus'* remarks, that he intends giving, the result of certain experiments now making by him, in most important branches of husbandry, to the public, through our columns, and we hope he will so far overcome his dislike to appearing before the public as to attach his own proper signature to his future communications. We need hardly ask for the present a careful perusal, its intrinsic merit will challenge that.

The communication in this day's paper on the subject of cultivating the *Persimmon* will attract attention. The potato, the carrot and cabbage, and many other of our most delicious table vegetables before they were reclaimed from their wild state, were but indifferent edibles, and why should not the fruit which has attracted the notice of our correspondent, if subjected to the meliorating influence of culture, be as strikingly benefitted as either of the vegetables named. It is the opinion of many writers, that all the varieties of the apple have sprung from the same common parent, the *Crab*, and that their subsequent difference, is the offspring of cultivation; this may be the case, though we are slow of faith, and in saying this, we do not reject the improving influence of cultivation, but incline to the belief that nature wisely provided various varieties of all the fruits of the earth. Go into the forest and you will find numerous kinds of oak, hickory, gum, and numbers of others of the family of trees; these varieties certainly do not owe their existence to the art of man, and why should not the same law which produced these diversified kinds, of the same genus, equally obtain with regard to the fruit tribe. We indulge in theories ourself, but to build up one, though ever so full of plausibility and fancy, we will never lay violent hands on common sense, nor to effect our purpose, will we speculate in visions as unreal and illusory as imaginings can make them. Though we believe

that the *Crab* will remain a *Crab* still, yet we know that its fruit may be deprived of much of its acidity by cultivation, and although it may never be converted into a golden pippin, or a lady's blush, it is susceptible of being greatly meliorated, and hence it is, that we believe in the improvement suggested by our correspondent with regard to the *Persimmon*.

THE NEGLECTED LADIES' SLIPPER.

We see by a notice in the August number of the *Horticultural Register*, that at a meeting of the London Horticultural Society, in May, a number of beautiful flowers were exhibited, and among them a *North American Plant*, called the *Ladies' Slipper*, which, it is added, is the most brilliant plant that has ever been brought to England. So the poor neglected *Ladies' Slipper* has found favor at last! Than which, a more beautiful flower, one of richer or more varied hue, does not adorn a garden: but it is common, and that is enough to seal its fate. We have in our view while we are writing this, a giant stalk, of imperial purple flowers, as double as leaves can make them, as glossy as satin, and in the tout ensemble, presenting a sight more beautiful than Cleopatra in all her loveliness and glory; but still it is but a *ladies' slipper*—an American *ladies' slipper*, and like the prophet of old, it has to go out of its own country in search of honors.

VALUABLE DONATION OF NEW FRUIT.—We learn from that ably conducted work, the *Horticultural Register*, just published in Boston, that Messrs. Kenrick and Manning, of Massachusetts, have received donations from professor Van Mons, of Louvain, in Belgium, of 93 kinds of pears, during the years 1834 and 1835; and from the London Horticultural Society during the same time, of 47 kinds of pears and 4 of apples. Most of these have survived, and are in a thriving condition, and many of them of exquisite flavor, and new varieties in our country.

These valuable donations were received in scions, and as the manner of securing their vitality may be new to some of our readers, we will transcribe from the valuable communication of Mr. Kenrick, what he says on this head. "Many of these scions were much dried up or shrivelled. These were recovered by steeping in fresh water,

all the moment they had become saturated or swollen to the natural size, when they were grafted or inoculated without delay. While some few required but a few hours, it was absolutely necessary to steep others for a week or ten days."

Various donations, we learn, have also at different times been made, by the same parties, to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; some, however, with but indifferent success, while others failed altogether of their destination.

In reading the article whence we have taken these facts, it occurred to us that our Horticultural Society, might do immense service to the state and country at large, by connecting with their excellent institution, a Horticultural Garden, and thus place themselves in a situation to receive similar contributions from the various kindred associations in Europe. We, with all proper deference, merely throw out the suggestion, and shall leave it with those whose province it is to act in the premises to dispose of it as to them may seem fit and proper.

CLOVER IN N. CAROLINA.

The *Farmer's Reporter*, published at Salem, North Carolina, contains the following gratifying intelligence. We say gratifying, because it shows that the farmers in that part of the patriotic state which gave birth to the Mecklenburgh declaration of independence—the first written declaration on record—has at last commenced the good work of regenerating the soil, and in so doing have laid hold of one of the most efficient agents known to husbandry. We say again, we are gratified, for without affectation we can affirm, that to the improvement of the soil, we are wedded by an affection which recognises no medium, and rejects all compromise. The example thus nobly set, we fondly hope may prove contagious, and spread throughout the state.

"*Clover.*—We are pleased to state that several of our farmers have engaged somewhat extensively in the cultivation of clover, and the results have been very flattering. One of these gentlemen has secured twenty good loads of hay, and intends to persevere in the cultivation of this valuable grass, for which purpose he is maturing a considerable quantity of seed.

We hope that these gentlemen will not only continue to receive a rich reward for their labors, but that their example may stimulate others to adopt a similar course, by which their land may be considerably improved, and consequently increase in value."

We were shewn last week as fine a specimen of the cucumber as we recollect to have seen for many years. It was raised by Mr. Israel Haycock, who resides on the farm of Mr. Pilkington Codd, near Owings' Mills, in Baltimore county, and mea-

sured 13½ inches round the girth, 15½ from point to point, weighed 5lbs., and had not evidently attained its full size. Mr. Haycock, we learn, is one of your thorough-going Pennsylvania farmers, who with the plough, lime, clover, plaster and the rotation of crops, would make a desert smile. He is a tenant on the farm he now occupies, but, unlike many others of his class, understands the true policy of a person occupying his relation, and acts upon the correct principle that every dollar which he lays out in manure will come back to him, during his lease, accompanied by compound interest. By the bye, if other tenants on farms would follow his example, we should not have our sight so often offended by worn out lands. Too many act on the erroneous supposition, that, to take all out, and put nothing in, is the plan by which they will make money out of hired land, than which man never conceived a more absurd or unsound notion. If tenants would but sit down and calculate with Mr. Haycock, that by applying a few bushels of lime, or ashes, and occasionally turning in a clover lay, they will double if not treble the capacity of the land for production, they would not hesitate an instant in rejecting their former misconceived views, and act on those of a more rational and philosophic nature; on those which teach them, that when crop after crop is taken out of the soil without returning it any nourishment, exhaustion must be the inevitable consequence. Man nor beast cannot toil without food to replenish the demands made upon his system; neither can the earth continue its fruitfulness unless that which is drawn from it to sustain the vegetation taken from its bosom, is replenished by appropriate matter to be converted into nutriment for the plants which are to compose the succeeding crops.

We thought we could not do less than pay this passing compliment to the intelligent course of Mr. Haycock, and in doing so, were led to extend our remarks beyond our intended limit.

We have seen it estimated that if the oats, with which horses are fed were broken in a mill, that three bushels would go as far as six, or in other words that there would be a gain of one-half the food as it is now consumed by them. We are fully sensible that a great saving would result from reducing not only the oats, but all other grain which are fed out to horses or other animals, to something like the state of meal; but we should think that one-third would probably be nearer the rate of saving. No one who has ever noticed the large quantity of whole grains of corn which are voided by cattle, can doubt for a moment as to the propriety of reducing such food to a substance more easily digested, and we have often wonder-

ed that persons having large stocks did not consult a more just economy in the feeding of them. The saving in six months would more than pay for a mill that would last ten or a dozen years. And then again, if all the hay and straw fed on a farm were cut and steamed, the saving would be greatly increased and the comfort of the animals promoted in an equal ratio.

STRAW CUTTERS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We spoke in another paragraph of the great saving which would accrue to the farmer or planter, by cutting the hay and straw with which he may feed his stock, and we will now call his attention to the several machines at present most approved of.

There is the 20 INCH CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER, suited to horse or water power, and competent to the cutting of from 75 to 100 bushels per hour. This, on a large estate, where time is emphatically money, would be found of immense value.

Of the same construction, there is the 14 inch box, suited to manual power, and the 11 inch box, also adapted to manual power; and both in high repute with agriculturists, being easily kept in order and of great capacity. They are all self-feeders, and from the peculiar form of the knives and mode of application to the straw or hay to be cut, can be worked a long time without sharpening, which circumstance is of itself of decided advantage.

And then there is the common Dutch Straw Cutter with and without treadle, whose good service is familiar to a large number of farmers.

These several kinds range from \$75, \$46, \$31 to \$20, and even so low as \$5.

When so much convenience is to be secured for such a small sum, with a positive certainty of saving one-third the quantity of feed, no farmer or planter should hesitate a moment, if he has not already done so, in supplying himself with a machine.

But while we are enumerating other inventions we must not omit to name the Straw cutter recently introduced by a Mr. Secor, a neat, convenient machine, which appears to combine both the economy of time and power, and although a stranger among us, comes well commended to public favor.

Of ploughs, there's the Self-Sharpening, the Wood's, the McKormick's, the Sinclair & Moore's improved, the Bar Share, the Hill Side, the Shoel Plough, the Cary Plough, the Buffalo Plough, (an approximation to Mr. Jefferson's

plan)—these, of all their various, numbers, sizes and prices, have been so improved of late as to leave but a barren field for future essayists, in improvement, to glean in.

Nor should we here omit to mention that most excellent implement: the CULTIVATOR, which though neither plough nor harrow, answers a better purpose than either for cultivation. This is a machine which we fear is not sufficiently known; for of a certainty, it is one of the best things introduced into the business of husbandry for fifty years, and deserves a conspicuous place on every farm.

But to conclude our article—we would in an especial manner, call the attention of every raiser of corn, throughout this land of mountain and dell, of endless rivers and countless lakes, to the corn sheller; for in verity it is the most potent little labor-saver we have ever seen. We allude to the one with a vertical iron wheel, with spring holders, competent to be adapted to the size of any ears. These by hand will shell you out from 15 to 20 bushels of corn in an hour, and it does its work so notably and with such becoming cleanliness, as to take every grain from off the ear. From witnessing its operation the other day, we should think it would cure a lazy fellow of the ague and fever, who would feed it for a day.

But then we have our misgivings about recommending so positive an innovator upon the good old-fashioned customs of the country. One thing is certain, that wherever one of these vertical gentlemen may shew his face, there will be an end to those delightful corn-husking and shelling squeezes, whose discordant sounds and boisterous revelry come down to us hallowed by the fond associations of an hundred years.

Well be it so, this is the age of invention, and why should not its march be extended to those who cause the fields to teem with vegetable life, as well as to any other class.

But badinage aside, one of these diminutive machines, by hand power, worked 12 hours in a day—and they do not occupy more space than a flour barrel on its end—would shell 500 barrels of corn in two weeks. What the saving would be, every farmer can calculate for himself, and, therefore, we will content ourselves with simply saying, that the other day in witnessing a trial of its skill we were literally astonished; before we thought the ear of corn was fairly in the sheller, it had performed its office and the grains were lying at our feet.

The salt shipped from the Kanawha Salines, during the last quarter, amounted to 506,052 bushels.

WORK FOR AUGUST.

ON THE FARM.

The harvest having been secured, the farmer must turn his attention to getting out his grain; and if the prices are equal to his expectations, let him take it to market without delay; if they are not, and he has well grounded hopes of their improving, let him carefully put his grain away in his barn. But before he comes to the determination to do so, and thereby subject it to the depredations of rats and other grain-eating vermin, let him recollect that he who gets his grain early to market, most generally finds a good price and ready sale.

If his turnips are not in, the farmer should not delay a day longer, but go to work and sow them; not forgetting to be careful in obtaining good seed; for without they are fresh, true, and of the right kinds, disappointment will ensue: and in sowing, let him be liberal to his stock.

If he desires to succeed in his wheat and rye crops, it is time the farmer was bestirring himself, in procuring good seed wheat, and seed rye. Change of seed every few years is absolutely necessary to secure fair returns: and observant agriculturists say, that, if possible, when you do change your seed, you should, in this country, prefer getting it northward of your own locality, and we can believe this the more readily, because we were assured by a wealthy planter and farmer, from Georgia, a few weeks since, that the seed rye which he procured from this market, yielded him a third more than that he obtained at home.

The late potatoes should be attended to, and time would be well spent in making the young bread-eaters on the farm pull up all weeds going to seed, and put them on the dung heap, taking care to cover them over with earth. Turn the young pigs into your orchards to eat up the fallen apples, and with them they will destroy the breeders of myriads of those insects which every spring blights the hopes of the husbandman, and despoil him of his fair proportions of fruit.

If the farmer intends seeding his winter grain in his corn-field, it is time he was preparing himself, if possible, with a top-dressing of ashes. If he should turn in a clover lay for that purpose, the addition of a little lime or ashes would do no harm.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Be careful in eradicating all weeds which may infest your walks, beds and borders, and do not forget, wherever vegetation is in a progressive state, that by keeping the earth open and free to the operation of the atmosphere, you will promote the growth of your vegetables.

Beans for pickles, cabbage seed for collards, and

winter radishes, may now be sown. As the garden hops will be ripe this month, you should watch and gather them in the right time, which is when the chaffy capsules acquire a brown colour, and a firm consistence. Sow your spinach. If you have any trees that were planted in the spring, should the weather be dry, water them at least three times a week during this month, not omitting an occasional dose of good rich soap-suds.

And, as this is the month, too, when attention should be paid to the propagation of that exquisite fruit, and best of all dentrifices, the STRAWBERRY, we will give a few directions concerning the mode of preparing and planting the new beds, and we know not how we can do so with equal effect, as by copying from the American Gardener's Magazine the substance of its conductor's views on the subject.

About the middle of the present month, let the piece of ground, which should be a deep rich loam, be prepared as follows:—If very rich, it will not need much manure; but if ordinary garden soil, it should have about three inches of half decomposed cow or horse manure added; the soil should be eighteen inches or two feet deep, on a good sub-soil. After the manure is spread, the piece should be trenched to the whole depth, the entire length of the bed. If the bottom soil is of a very inferior quality put the middle spit at the top and the lower in the middle. The whole should then be left to settle a few days, or until about the first of September. It should then have added, about two inches of well rotted manure, spread on the ground and dug in lightly with the spade. The beds should contain three rows, should be six feet in width and the alleys between each be three feet: the first row should be one foot from the edge of the bed and the rows two feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches apart. Select good strong plants from the nursery bed, with bold buds, choosing the first runners, nearest the old plant. If well planted they will require no other treatment except watering, hoeing and weeding until cold weather. A slight covering of straw or old haulms to protect them during the first winter will be necessary, which should be removed about the beginning of April; after which the weeds should be kept clear from the plants, and as soon as the plants are set, a little horse straw should be placed between the rows for the tressow of fruit to lie upon and protect them from the dirt.

THE FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Such flowers as were not reported before, should be now attended to, and those pots where the

young plants are vigorous should be changed for larger ones. Too much care cannot be paid in turning out the balls of earth to keep them whole, and thus avoid disturbing the roots.

It is time to examine into the condition of your hot-house—let the walls be white-washed and the wood-work painted.

The myrtles, oranges, lemons, and oleanders, which were headed down in April and May, should be now carefully examined, and pruned of all superfluous shoots. Attend to your geraniums, and prune and repot them.

This is the proper time for repotting various bulbs, as the *calla aethiopica*, *Richardia aethiopica*, the several species and varieties of the *cyclamen*; the *lachenalia* in its varieties and species; so of the *oxalis*, the *ornithogalum*, &c.

The utmost care must also be paid to watering and syringing the plants.

The carnations and pinks that were layed down in June, if they have been well attended to, are now sufficiently rooted to be cut asunder and transplanted.

The bulbous roots must be examined, and those requiring it, planted out.

Evergreen hedges should now be clipped and dressed: and in fine, now is the time both to sow and save the seed of many valuable bulbous rooted and other flowers, and it should not be permitted to escape unimproved.

REMARKS

On the wheat crop and general agriculture of St. Mary's County, Md., together with suggestions on the propriety of changing the present system of culture, and of adopting that of the four shift or rotation of crops.

Saint Mary's county, July 18th, 1835.

E. P. Roberts,

Sir—You ask me the condition of the crops in this part of Maryland. The only crop of which any conclusive estimate can be formed at this season of the year is the wheat, and that being now harvested, and generally secured, no question remains that it is a disastrous failure—I say disastrous, for at no period within my recollection, has there been so great a scarcity of grain as at present. The corn crop has been for the past two seasons, short throughout the country generally, and in this county unusually so the last year. This, in connection with the severity of the last winter, has produced here, in many instances, a condition of positive embarrassment.—This state of things is well calculated to give rise to the most sober musings with regard to the policy of our agricultural management—at no period, however favorable the season, is the crop of corn believed to be adequate to the demands of the county. Is such a state of things judicious in an agricultural community? Should we trust to the caprice of the market, depending up-

on the extent of the supply as contrasted with the domestic and foreign demand, for a necessary rendered indispensable by our system of management? But it is contended that the deficiency is easily supplied by an inconsiderable draft upon the tobacco crop, (our staple) and that it is not a matter of serious anxiety. It is true that, when the crop of corn is generally pretty fair, we suffer no serious inconvenience. But suppose a failure, as was the case the last year, in those portions of the country from which we derive our supply, as well as our own, what is the result?—I answer serious embarrassment—for when the account of corn, at the high prices which it now commands, and other indispensable expenses, comes to be met by the proceeds of the plantation, the balance will most likely be found upon the debt side, and the proceeds of the tobacco and wheat, which we expected to apply to the settlement of some debt contracted, perhaps, with the view to the enlargement of the general stock, are entirely absorbed by plantation expenses. The theory, therefore, which has been too long practiced upon by most of us, that we can employ labour, time and attention, more advantageously in the culture of tobacco to the neglect of many crops which are essential for the support of the family and plantation, is not sustained by experience. It often occurs that, when corn, meat, and other necessities for the hands and other plantation requirements, have to be purchased, and if wanted they must be had at any price, the demand for tobacco is limited and the price down—yet there can be no delay, these articles must be had or the plantation stops—the tobacco is of consequence sacrificed. But again—the tobacco crop is liable to casualty and sometimes fails. Where then is the dependence? The necessary demand for food for hands and stock, must still be met or the plantation operations cease—credit becomes the panacea—we draw upon the commission merchant or others—our demands are met and we are content. The ensuing crop may possibly square us, and so we remain without advancing the general stock. Are we willing to stand thus stationary, and after having passed through the ordinary circle of a life, be found to have been toiling for a mere support, a mere living, with not even the redeeming pleasure of handing our estate down to those who succeed us, improved by a skilful system of husbandry, but positively poor, except perhaps the favoured spot upon which the tobacco plant rose in luxuriance and beauty, and waved in the breeze its dark green leaf, in seeming pride, as if conscious of its superiority over its sickly and less favoured neighbours? I trust not. I hope the time has come when we shall review our system—when we shall look to general improvement, instead of concentrating, year after year, the whole resources of the plantation upon one particular spot, the “tobacco ground.”

We have abundant resources of improvement either within ourselves, or which may be obtained at a moderate expense compared with the benefits rendered—and as if Providence had been specially indulgent to us, we have soils upon which Plaster of Paris acts efficiently; and where plaster does not act, we have lime (oyster shell) or sea-weed. But the objection started is, we have not labour—the tobacco crop consumes our entire time. I reply, diminish it for the present,

and apply a portion of the hands to the improvement of the corn fields. Indeed I am satisfied that it would be better to discontinue the culture of tobacco altogether for the present, and until the land generally is sufficiently improved to enable us to produce better crops of corn and wheat. While we might feel the loss of the crop of tobacco for a year or so, we would have the satisfaction to know that if we had less to sell, we would have nothing to buy, and the land gradually advancing in intrinsic value. When the fields had become so enriched as to sustain themselves by their own intrinsic means by a proper system of rotation and clovering, we could then return to tobacco with some expectation of profit. If there be scepticks in improvement by a proper system of management, I would refer them to the farm of Mr. James Selden on James River, Va., as reported in the 38th No., Vol. 15th, American Farmer, and many others in the same region of the state.

In 1816, Mr. Selden took charge of the estate containing 250 acres of arable lands. Previous to this period it had been managed under the disastrous system of three fields, and the annual average crop was from 300 to 400 bushels of wheat, and from 100 to 120 barrels of corn. He very sensibly concluded that something must be done to resuscitate his land or his labour and attention would be unprofitably employed. His discernment at once prompted him to adopt the four field and fallow system with clover as the most certain, and at the same time economical mode of improvement.

The crops after this change were in every rotation increased to double, and in a very few years to five to six times the quantity. Mr. Jno. A. Selden had the management of it from 1825 to 1829, and during that period the crop of wheat averaged from 2000 bushels, and the corn in proportion.—One year he made 2400 bushels from 100 acres and 500 barrels of corn; a part of the corn from a small piece of swamp land. The estate is represented as being capable of producing in 1833, 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and from 7 to 10 barrels of corn—under the system as adopted, one half of the arable land would be in wheat each year—one fourth in fallow and one fourth in wheat after corn. He found from experience that the corn land produced only half the crop of wheat of the fallow—estimating then 60 acres of fallow at 30 bushels, and the same quantity of land in wheat after corn at 15, the result would be,

Fallow,	\$1800
Corn land,	900

\$2700

Compare this with the trifling crop as made

* The rotation of the four shift or field system is this:

- 1st, Corn.
- 2d, Wheat.
- 3d, Clover.
- 4th, Wheat.

I have myself just commenced this system, and I shall give a faithful account of the result, which I shall be enabled to do very satisfactorily, having kept an account of the expenses and profits of the plantation for the last 3 years under the ordinary course of the neighborhood.

previous to 1816, and how rich and inviting a reward for his industry and skill. But contrast this with a tobacco plantation of the same extent, (250,) managed as was Mr. Selden's previous to 1816, which is precisely our mode apart from the tobacco crop, and see the result.

Wheat, 500 bushels,	\$500
Tobacco, 20 hogsheads,	900

The only disposable produce,	\$1500
Corn, 100 barrels.	

It must be admitted that I have rated the produce of a tobacco plantation with us, on tide water, of that extent at the full average product.—But on a plantation more hands are required, and consequently more corn and meat. 100 barrels of corn would not be sufficient for its support, and it would require at least 50 barrels more, at \$3,

Increased number of hands required for tobacco, four at least, at \$50 each,	\$200
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Deduct this sum,	950
From the above surplus,	1500

Nett,	\$950
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Produce of the improved farm:	
2000 bushels of wheat,	\$2000
150 barrels of corn to be spared at 2 1/2¢,	375

	\$2,375
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Deduct the nett product of the unimproved plantation as above,	950
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Balance in favor of the improved farm,	\$1,425
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But it may be said that there may have been something peculiar in the soil of Selden's estate—the soil is good and other advantages great. But there are soils here not inferior, and possessing advantages of lime, &c., which, I believe, he had not—this remark is peculiarly applicable to a large portion of the eastern shore of this state. But lest a doubt of our inability to attain to so high a degree of improvement should arrest our energies, and well may we doubt who have been habituated to look upon impoverished fields, and have never tried the advantages of such a system, I will put the product of an improved farm, at a ratio which must place it beyond cavil. Instead then of estimating the product at 30 bushels for fallow and 15 for corn land, I will put it down at 12 bushels of wheat per acre. By adopting the system as pursued by Mr. Selden, no one can suppose that any advantages which he possessed over those we enjoy, could make so great a difference. I believe we stand at least upon equal ground.—But I am disposed to place this system in the least imposing form, and yet, by contrast, to show its decided advantages.

Say then 12 bushels per acre on 125 acres, which would be the quantity in wheat under the system of four fields, 1500 bush.	\$1500
150 barrels of corn to spare, rating it at 5 barrels per acre, at 2 1/2¢,	375

Nett,	1875
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Product of the unimproved tobacco plantation,	950
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Balance in favor of the improving system,	\$925
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But it may be said, as I have intimated before,

that whilst the farm is in progress of improvement, we would lose by the abstraction of the tobacco crop. While I believe the exemption of the necessity of purchasing corn, which would be the case from the moment we commenced applying manure to it, instead of to the "tobacco ground," extensively, and a protection from the sacrifice of other crops for the purchase of so indispensable an article, would in most instances be nearly an equivalent to the loss, especially as the crop of wheat would commence improving simultaneously with the adoption of the system, and would, the fourth year, be doubled, as is the result of the experience of all who have adopted the system, so far as my knowledge has extended, and which then, with the corn to be spared, would exceed the product of the unimproved plantation, and would from that time be bringing in an increasing surplus revenue, yet there can be no question that the increased value of the land with the improvement of stock would more than four times compensate for any loss which might be temporarily sustained—unimproved land is not worth more than \$20 per acre.

250 acres,	\$5,000
Improved to the extent proposed, and it would command double,	10,000
Increase of actual capital,	\$5,000

But, sir, I have inadvertently said much more upon this subject than I intended when I took up my pen to reply to your simple inquiry. My purpose was to impress upon the planters of the county the necessity of adopting some plan by which this destructive canker, this ceaseless purchasing of corn, which is corroding our private resources and breaking down the wealth of the county, would be arrested. The mode above proposed seemed to me the most expeditious, while it is certainly the most economical and permanent. If there be any who object to so radical a change, I will then suggest a moderate modification. We depend too much upon our corn. The corn house is opened for every description of animal on the plantation which may require to be fed. Our hogs consume the greater part. Meat must be raised or bought, and we generally prefer to buy the corn. That a large portion of corn, particularly that which is used in raising hogs, may be superseded by the use of roots, I do not doubt. The objection to roots is, that those which have been attempted here as valuable for stock, are slow in their growth, requiring much labour in cultivation, and are not certain. The common turnip is rapid in its growth, requiring but little cultivation, but it is not valuable for stock. The Ruta Baga is unquestionably valuable, but it is uncertain, being liable to be killed by the fly or the heat of summer, and its growth is so slow as to require great labour and attention to keep down the grass and weeds. The same may be said of most other roots either in part or in the whole. I have this year, however, made an experiment on mangel wurtzel, and so far as I can judge, never having seen any before, the result promises to be highly satisfactory. It was planted on 11th April; in ridges 2 feet 6 inches apart and from 6 to 8 inches distance on the ridges. So rapid has been its growth, the leaves now meeting, as to have required but little cultivation to

keep down the weeds. I hope I have introduced the great desideratum in roots. No insect assails it, it is planted at a season of the year when seed vegetate quickly and certainly, and it requires but little cultivation from the quickness of its growth. The great objection then, to Ruta Baga, Carrots, Parsnips and Potatoes, is I think obviated in the Mangel Wurtzel. I hope to see it at some time generally introduced among us. When the crop is harvested I will give a detailed account of the cultivation, and the result, and the uses to which I shall apply it. The cultivation of grasses is also very important among us as a means of saving corn, and the improvement of stock. But I shall say no more—already has this communication been, perhaps, injudiciously extended. It is the first article I ever penned upon any agricultural subject, and I was not aware of my disposition to say so much. There is a view in which the subject of the improvement of our worn-out lands may be presented of vast importance to every citizen of Maryland who feels an interest in her political destiny. It is the political aspect it assumes, in connection with population, in regard to her political influence and power in the national councils. But as I before remarked, I will say no more.

SILENIUS.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

The effects of the last winter on our peach trees, considerable numbers of which have been killed, have caused the following thoughts to be agitated in my mind. The peach is a native of Persia, and was, doubtless, intended by nature for cultivation in those climes, where the vernal season commences and progresses toward the summer, without a revisit of the frost of the winter. But in the United States, the early spring is not a season of this kind; and at our latitude of 39 degrees, every fruit tree blooming before May, is liable to have its produce nipped by the cold. Now if we would cultivate the peach, should we not seek out those varieties which blossom latest?

But, I think horticulturists had better turn a considerable portion of their care, to the raising of our native fruits. The persimmon, the wild cherry, and the native mulberry, chestnut and walnut, are trees whose stems are never hurt by our winters, nor the blossoms by the frosts of the spring. The persimmon appears to me to be a fruit capable of being made by cultivation a most luscious one—I doubt whether the peach in its wild state, is superior to our wild persimmon. The wild cherry by manuring, grafting, and impregnation of its flowers with some other blossom, could certainly be enlarged in its fruit, and possibly might be made to bear as large and palatable a product, as an Isabella grape-vine. Change of soil has a great effect in changing the fruit of a tree; suppose then some enterprising horticulturist, would have persimmon and wild cherry trees brought from a distance of 50 or 100 miles. But it is useless to specify means, by which the nature of fruit is changed, since your readers are well acquainted with this subject—however, there is scarcely any alteration made in the state of a fruit tree, or of its soil, but which will effect a perceptible deterioration or improvement of its produce; and the mingling of blossoms offers a certain method of forming new varieties. What a wide field is open for our curious and practical farmers—

what a fever might be rendered to our nation, by presenting it with a persimmon tree, bearing fruit the size of an apple, and as finely flavored as is even the wild product. **UTILITY.**

PROPERTIES OF MULES—HOW TO CHOOSE, &c.

The following extracts from a letter from a distinguished gentleman of Kentucky, who is extensively engaged in the breeding of mules, contains many valuable hints with respect to the selection of this valuable animal, for particular services. The experience of a practical farmer of superior intelligence, in matters of this kind, are of the very first importance, and hence we feel assured our readers will thank us for translating the following to our columns:

"If you think of purchasing them for your own use, first determine whether you want them for the plough, wagon or harness.

If for tilling the earth, look at the quality of your soil. If for light, sandy soil, or the rapid motion of a carriage, or light vehicle of any kind, select them tall with round but slender bodies, with flat, honey, sinewy legs, with rather short thin ears, a clean head and as fiery an eye as possible: in fine, those which most resemble the horse when brought on the turf.

If for tough clay land, or the heavy slow draught of a wagon, select those with the largest heads, the longest flapping ears, the coarsest limbs, the heaviest bodies; those which most resemble the Jack in every particular, except size. The latter are best adapted to plantations intrusted to overseers and negroes, as they will endure, without any apparent injury, to be beaten and bruised in such a manner as would render one of the former unfit for service for days.

Colts to make first rate mules should never be under 3 feet 3 inches when foaled—if extra, they should be from 3 feet 5 inches to 3 feet 8 inches.

As an invariable rule let them have length of leg, an apparent excess in that portion between the knee and pastern joints."

MILK COWS.

In answer to queries put by the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada to Sir John Sinclair.

Cows sprung from the same parents; and reared and fed together, will often vary considerably in the quantity of milk they yield—Cows give less milk when young, or when too old, than they do from four to eight years of age. Cows that are lean give less milk, and that of an inferior quality, than the same cows will give when they are in good habit of body. Cows generally give more milk for two or three months after calving than they do afterwards.

The quantity of butter yielded by cows, depends more on the food given them, than on any particularity of the breed of cattle, and the quality of the butter is greatly influenced by the mode of feeding, and still more by the manner in which the butter is manufactured. Cows that browse on natural pasture, or what is called old turf, do not yield so much milk as the same cows would give when fed on clover, turnips, cabbages, and new herbage, but the milk of the former is of better quality, and yields more and richer butter,

from any given quantity of milk, than that of cows fed on clover, &c. Some individual cows of every breed give richer milk, and of course more butter in proportion to their milk, than other cows of the same breed, and when reared and fed in the same manner. Milk as it comes from the cows consists of oily matter, from which butter is made; lactic matter, which forms cheese, and serum or whey; and the milk of particular cows of every breed differs considerably in the proportions it contains of these respective substances. But it is doubtful if any particular breed can be pointed out, which uniformly yield more butter than any of the other breeds, except in so far as they yield more milk, or are influenced by climate, the mode of feeding, &c. Much butter, and that of a superior quality, is made in Holland, and particularly in the Province of Friesland. This seems to proceed from the cattle being fed on meadows where the herbage is of natural growth, and very rich. The cows of Holland give less milk in proportion to their size, than the generality of the Scotch dairy cows; but the milk of the Dutch cows is richer than the other. In Holland the milk is not allowed to stand more than 18 to 24 hours, to cast up cream, while in Scotland it stands double those periods. The consequence is, that nothing but the richest and best cream, which always rises first, is made into butter in Holland; while in Scotland, the inferior cream, which makes inferior butter, is collected and churned with the other. And, above all things, the great attention paid to cleanliness in Holland has a powerful effect upon the quality of their butter.

A cow, kept by Wm. Cramp of Lewis, in the county of Sussex, is mentioned in the fifth and sixth volumes of the communications to the board of Agriculture, as having yielded, in the year 1805, 540 pounds of butter, in 1807 she gave 675 pounds, and in 1808 the same cow gave 466 pounds, avoirdupois, of butter. The Secretary to the board of Agriculture mentioned a cow kept by the Rev. Mr. Hacket, of Beckingham, near Newark, that yielded nineteen pounds, avoirdupois, of butter in one week. But he added, that six, seven, or eight pounds per week, were the common returns of the cows in that part of England.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Nurseries.—No class of men (except printers) deserve better encouragement than those who invest their capital and employ their time, in furnishing to agriculturists every kind of fruit that the climate will ripen. Horticulture has been shamefully neglected until within a few years. A garden was hardly tolerated on a farm, and fruit, except the spontaneous crabs of a common orchard, were not to be tasted without great price. As the season for safe transplanting is approaching, or already come, we recommend our friends to follow the counsel of old Dumbiedikes—"Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock; they'll be aye growing while ye're sleeping."—*Boston Courier.*

A GRAIN CUTTER.

The editor of the *Zenia, Ohio, Pres. Press.* of the 25th ultimo, says that on the preceding Saturday he, with many others, witnessed the operation of a machine invented for cutting grain in

the field by horse power. The machine is attached to a cart, differing but little in its construction from an ordinary horse cart. To the hinder part of the cart is attached a platform extending four or five feet to the right. In front of the projecting part of this platform are a number of knives in the form of saw teeth, about six inches long, pointing forward. The knives are fastened to an iron bar, which by means of a crank and piston receives a lateral motion, which is regulated by the motion of the cart wheels. The horses walk by the side of the standing grain, the platform extends into it, and the grain when cut falls on the platform and is removed in grips of a good size by a man standing on the other end of the platform, behind the cart. He was told the machine had cut five acres in two hours, and from the specimen he saw of its performance, he is not inclined to doubt it. With an improvement to elevate or lower the knife he thinks the machine would be of great utility.

GRAPE VINES.

Are very easily increased by layers, as they readily root at the joints whenever buried beneath the soil. On a small scale, this method is far preferable to increasing them by cuttings, as it is more certain to succeed, and commonly produces in equal time larger and thriftier plants. The present is a very suitable time for performing the operation, which consists simply in burying in the soil, a few inches, some of the prostrate branches at the middle, which will take root, and may be transplanted next spring; each branch by separation in the middle at the roots, will generally furnish two vigorous plants. A sloping hollow of a few inches depth, should be dug previously, to receive the branches when they are buried, so that the surface of the ground may be left even. It is the growth of the present season only which is to be made use of in this operation.—*Gen. Farmer.*

GRAIN FOR SEED, should be selected from the cleanest and most thrifty parts of the field; a constant attention to this will cause a permanent improvement in the kind. By gathering single heads, remarkable for their size, earliness, &c. and propagating from them, improved varieties may be gradually obtained, in the same way that improved breeds of cattle are produced.—*Gen. Far.*

CANADA THISTLES, where they have been suffered to grow, are now rapidly advancing towards maturity; they should therefore be mowed without delay, or they will soon send out clouds of seed and spread themselves in every direction. But no one should rest satisfied with merely preventing their extension. Much the cheapest way of disposing of them is to attack them vigorously and destroy them at once. When they cover a large piece of land, it is easiest to kill them by repeated ploughings. Turning them under seven or eight times during the season will perhaps not be too much. Very few patches will be found to withstand the ordeal of such treatment; and it will be in reality more economical in the end, than to protract the warfare through several summers. If the patch is not completely destroyed the first year, a few plants will lift their heads above the surface the following season; they must therefore be watched, and as soon as they appear,

subjected to immediate decapitation. No root can live when repeatedly deprived of its stem and leaves.—*Gen. Far.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the New England Magazine.]

SONG.

Blow, gentle gale! my pinnace sleeps
Upon the sea;
In yonder tower, my Ella keeps
Her watch for me!
Ah, lift my snow-white sail,
Thou gentle gale!
Breeze, pleasant breeze! where dallest thou?
On beds of flowers?
Come, with thy odours foun! these now,
Come from their bowers!
And fill my drooping sail,
Thou gentle gale!
Come! lovely wind—a fairer rose
Awaits thy kiss;
On Ella's cheek thou mayst repose,
And faint with bliss,
So thou wilt stir my sail,
Thou gentle gale!
Ah, joy! the waters dyed,
Far, far away,
Touched by thy unseen pinions, glide,
In merry play;
Fill, fill my shivering sail,
Thou gentle gale!
Thanks, gentle gale! my pinnace rocks—
My streamers fly—
The mists float on, like soaring flocks,
Along the sky;
Press, press my willing sail,
Thou gentle gale!
Blow on, sweet breeze!—a moment more,
And I shall see
Her signal, waving from the shore,
To welcome me;
Rend, if thou wilt, my sail!
Blow, gentle gale!

BENE PLANT.

A certain cure for the Summer Complaint.

The numerous applications for this valuable medical plant, has induced us to raise a number, to accommodate the demand, and it can now be had by applying to Robert Sinclair, Jr., at his seed store, connected with this office. It is thus noticed in Fessenden's American Gardener:—A few leaves of the plant when green plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered.

Editors by noticing the above in their papers, may be the means of saving the lives of hundreds of children, the efficacy of the plant being fully tested.

Animal sympathy.—A terrier slut having killed a female raccoon, with a litter of young ones, among the myrtles on Sullivan's island, the young raccoons were brought home by the owner of the slut, which took very kindly to them and began to nurse them. Although it had been three years since she last had pups, the young raccoons soon succeeded in producing by suction a flow of milk

from her teats, and she is now rearing, with parental care, her adopted family.—*Charles. Cour.*

Remarks by the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

We once knew a similar result in this city, with this difference—the parties were an old lady and her grand-child. The circumstances of the case were these. An old lady, who I think must have been seventy years of age at the time, had a married daughter labouring under an affection of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, who had an infant at the breast nine or ten months old. The mother became so feeble from her disease, that her physician directed the child to be weaned; the grand-mother with that instinctive feeling which teaches us all to forego our own comfort to promote that of those who are near and dear to us, took the child into her own bed of a night, so that the mother might not be disturbed, and the weaning be the more effectually done. The first part of this good old lady's kind intentions were realised; but although she succeeded in weaning her little grand child from its invalid mother, she was not permitted to escape without paying a forfeit for her temerity in taking one so young and lusty to her arms. The suckling bottle, and pap and pappoon were each night provided, but as Grand-ma could not always be awake to answer to the little fellow's calls, he took it into his head that he would help himself to a portion of that luscious aliment which had once so liberally appeased his mother's hunger; and, *sans ceremonie*, to work he went: he tugged—the source, however, was dry; not a drop of the generous liquid came; but with more than Trojan perseverance he continued his nightly toils, until at last the fortress yielded, and the grand-mother, at her then advanced age, was fairly put upon her milk again, and not only performed the office of *wel-nurse* to that grand-child, but to one which, in the regular "course of human events," a few "little months" added to the number of those ties, which make the winter of humanity delight to hover over the buddings of spring.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

London papers to the 1st and Liverpool to the 2d July have been received.

Gen. Zumalacarrégui, the commander of the Carlos forces in Spain, died on the 25th June, in consequence of a wound he received in the battle of the 16th of the same month. Gen. Moreno is said to have been appointed his successor. He was a brave soldier and skilful general, and his loss will be severely felt by the rebel cause. The first battalion of British volunteer forces for the service of the Queen of Spain, under command of Col. Clichester, embarked on the 30th June, on board the *Monarch* steamboat for the Spanish coast.

The money market had become firm in Lon-

don and the demand for cotton steady, at good prices.

Charles Matthews, the comedian, died at Davenport June 27th.

His Highness Hassan Pacha, Bey of Tunis, died on the 25th of June.

Lord Durham has been appointed British Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg.

LATER.—Liverpool papers of the 9th July are received.—A conspiracy to assassinate Louis Philippe had been discovered and prevented.

The affairs of the Carlists in Spain is in a bad way owing to the death of the commander in chief and the indirect intervention of England and France. A conspiracy to overturn the throne of the Emperor Nicholas was discovered in St. Petersburg in the month of May, and more than 60 persons engaged in it arrested.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday, 7th July, 1835.

The business of our cotton market last week passed off in the same dull and spiritless manner as it had done for several weeks previous. The sales were 13,000 bales including of American, 130 Sea Island 2s a 2s 6d; 20 stained do 11s a 15; 3750 Upland 10 a 12½; 4260 Orleans 9 7-8 a 13½, 20 a 14; 2420 Tennessee and Mobile 9 5-8 a 13.

Speculators took about 500 bales, all American, and for export 1200 do and 80 bales Surat, were purchased. The chief sales made in Upland, were from 10½ to 10¾, in Orleans from 10 to 11; in Tennessee, from 10 to 10 1-8; and in Mobile, from 10½ to 11½. We do not alter our general quotations—we wait the return of a brisker demand, to see what that will do for us—in the meanwhile it is proper to remark, that the inferior and middling qualities of short stapled American Cotton have been sold at lower rates; but the better kinds, being scarce, still maintain their ground. Import of the week 25,462 bales.

Sea Island at the public sale on Friday last, went off at a reduction of ½d to 1d per lb; and 500 Egyptian, also brought forward, were withdrawn for the want of bidders. After the sale, about 200 bales were sold at 17½, being a reduction of ½d to 1d per lb. on the rates previously current. Brazils are also reduced in value.

P. S. The sales of Cotton this day about 300 bales; the market flat.

9th July—Thursday—Sales yesterday, 1500 bales—heavy market.

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Notice of the crops—do. of the communication of Silenus on the agriculture of St. Mary's county, Md.—do. of the communication recommending the cultivation of the persimmon—the neglected Ladies' Slipper—donation of new fruit trees, with a suggestion to the Horticultural Society—clover culture in N. Carolina—notice of Haycock's cucumber and the policy of tenants—saving in cutting hay and straw, steaming, &c.—notice of straw cutters and other agricultural implements—Kansas Saline manufactures—work for August—remarks on the agriculture of St. Mary's Co., Md., by Silenus—cultivation of the persimmon, wild cherry, native mulberry, &c. recommended—properties of mules, how to choose, &c.—Sir John Sinclair's opinion of certain breeds of milk cows—the value of nurseries—description of a grain cutter—propagation of grape vines—how to select grain for seed—mode of destroying Canada thistles—the bushman's song—supply of the Bene Plant, a cure for summer complaint in children—a mutual sympathy, a curious instance of a lady 70 years old being brought to her milk—foreign abstract—Prices current, bank note table, &c.—advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	5 50	8 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	90	91
White,	"		90
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	174	18
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	182	191
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 37 1/2
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't flm	barrel.	7 50	8 00
Do. do. baker's,	"	7 90	7 50
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	7 00
Super Howard street,	"	6 50	6 87
Wagon price,	"		6 62
City Mills, extra,	"		
Do.	"	6 50	6 75
Susquehanna,	"		6 87
Rye,	"	5 60	5 12
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.	20 00	
Do. in bbl.	bbl.	4 37	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	6 25
Timothy (hards of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	1 50	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
Water rotted,	"	7	8
Hees, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 50	6 75
Slaughtered,	"		
Hens—first sort,	pound.	12	
second,	"	10	
refuse,	"	8	
LARD,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	35	38
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		1 25
Black eye,	"		
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	source	3 12
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	
RICE,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	85	
Susquehanna,	"	88	
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 37	1 45
Red,	"	1 30	1 37
WHEAT, lat pf. in bbls,	gallon.	38	38 1/2
in hhd.,	dull	37	37 1/2
wagon price,	"	33	33 1/2
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	62 to 75	30 to 32
Full Merino,	"	62	62 28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	52 28 28
One half do,	"	40	45 23 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	40 24 25
Pulled,	"	38	40 25 27

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.

A FULL-BRED Durham short horn yearling BULL, a very superior animal; a 7-8 blood, same age; also two COWS, 4 years old, 3-4 blood, in calf by a full-bred Bull. Pedigrees given in full. Applications for any of the above cattle to be made to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, by whom the terms will be made known. Letters from a distance must be post paid. June 30th.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11	11 1/2
Shoulders,	"	10	10 1/2
Middlings,	"	10	10 1/2
Assorted, country,	"	9	10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	182	25
Roll,	"		
CIDER,	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs	2 00	
CHOP RYE,	"	1 75	1 87
Eggs,	dozen.		
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	
No. 2,	"	6 75	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 37 1/2	4 50
Mackerel, No. 3,	"	4 50	4 62
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	2 75
LARD,	pound.	10	10 1/2

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	U. S. Bank,	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	par	Farmers Bank of Virginia, &c
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,
Branch at Fredericksburg,	do	Branch at Fredericksburg do
Branches in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,
Hagerstown,	do	Norfolk,
Frederick,	do	Winchester,
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville,
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,
Cumberland,	do	Do. Charlestown,
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,
Washington,	do	Ohio Banks, generally 3a3 1/2
Georgetown,	do	New Jersey Banks gen. 1 1/2 a2
Alexandria,	do	New York City,
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,
Philadelphia,	do	Massachusetts,
Chambersburg,	do	Connecticut,
Gettysburg,	do	New Hampshire,
Pittsburg,	1 1/2 a2	Maine,
York,	1 1/2 a2	Rhode Island,
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1 1/2 a2	do	North Carolina,
Delaware [under \$5],	3a4	South Carolina,
Do. [over \$5],	3a1	Georgia,
Michigan Banks,	5a	New Orleans,
Canadian do,	5a	

FOR SALE,

A TWO years old three-fourths Devon BULL. He is of fine form and medium size—he has been fed as dry cattle usually are. Having no use for him, his price will be very low. June 9th.

SINCLAIR & MOORE.

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland; it was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white Flat Turnip. In fact, it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the Turnip which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This Variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced; it will be found superior in quality to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong. Price 25 cents per cove. The season for sowing is at hand. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository, June 30th.

LARGE WHITE FLAT TURNIP SEED, &c. JUST RECEIVED.

550 LBS. large white flat and Red top TURNIP SEED (growth 1835) raised at the Clairmont Nurseries, by R. Sinclair, Esq. from the finest and best shaped roots. The perfect success of Turnip crops produced from this seed for the last 8 years, and the general satisfaction expressed by those who have tried them, added to the increased annual demand for the articles from Eastern Seedmen and others, is sufficient proof of its superior quality.

It is recommended "to sow the seed of either kind the 10th a 25th August, on new cleared land, or well tilled clay or loam—quantity of seed required to crop one acre of ground 4 to 14 lb.; if the latter quantity is sown it will be necessary to cross the plants with a harrow, after which follow with hoes, leaving the plants about 12 inches apart." For further information relative to preparations for seed, cultivation, &c. see R. Sinclair's remarks on Turnip crops in the American Farmer, vol. 8, page 129. Price \$1 per lb. and a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

Also, early round Dutch Turnip Seed, Norfolk or large white, white Tankard, yellow Bullock, Ruta Baga, and Dale's new Hybrid Turnip Seeds, at 75 cents to \$2 per lb.

PICKLING CUCUMBER SEED of the best sorts, Endive, Brussels Sprouts; Lettuce of various sorts, among which are brown Dutch; large white Cabbage and Cilicia—the three most esteemed sorts, YELLOW TURNIP, RADISH, and BLUE CURLED GREENS; or DELAWARE DALE, a superior sort, of fall sowing—both of the latter articles were raised by Robert Sinclair, Esq., with his usual care, from plants selected expressly for the purpose. R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light st. near Pratt street wharf. au 11

CABBAGE SEED, &c.

FOR SUMMER AND FALL SOWING.

JUST received, an additional lot of Early York Cabbage Seed of the Scotch short stalk variety, imported from Edinburgh. This cabbage is full as early as the English Early York; larger head, very dwarf, and is decidedly superior to all early cabbage seed for fall sowing. Also, Early dwarf Paris, Early Battersea, Early George, Flat Dutch, Savoy and other Cabbage Seeds. Large Holland Cauliflower and Kale Seed, of various sorts, among which is the Delaware Kale, the best sort for fall sowing; color dark green, tinged with purple, the leaf tender and curled.

IN STORE,

Corn Salad, Curled Endive, early Curled Cilicia, brown Dutch and large white head Cabbage Lettuce seeds; black and white Spanish and Yellow Turnip Radish seed for fall sowing, the latter a superior new sort, and will produce well if sown out at any season of the year.

Will be in store in a few days, the Pye Plant or Tart Rhubarb seed, producing a very choice vegetable, and should be cultivated in every garden.

aug. 11 At seed store connected with this office. R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

FOR SALE, at the office of this paper, a few complete sets of the above valuable work—a work which is itself a perfect Farmer's Library.

Gentlemen who may be disposed to possess themselves of a copy will do well to apply early. aug 4

50 BUSHELS OF BUCKWHEAT, suitable for seed, just received and for sale. Apply to June 16th. SINCLAIR & MOORE.

MASTIFF PUPS.

FOR SALE, four Mastiff Pups—deliverable at four weeks old—they can be highly recommended for farm or watch dogs, will be very large and extremely fierce—for particulars enquire at the office of Gardener & Farmer, Light-st. near Pratt-st. July 28, 34

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.